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from a breach of contract, which the parties to the contract would have contemplated as flowing from its breach, if at the time they were fully informed of the facts. *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Pells*, 8 Ky. Law Rep. 531. Whether it is sufficient to maintain an action against a telegraph company, which undertook to transmit a message, without alleging that delivery was within office hours, see *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Jump*, 2 Wilson Civ. Cases, Ct. Appeals, Article 41. But a petition in an action against a telegraph company for failure to deliver a message which alleges that the message was given to defendant's agent by telephone, and a contract made to send it, and that it was the custom of defendant's employees, known to defendant, to receive such messages by telephone is not bad for want of an averment that the message was in writing, *Texas Telegraph and Telephone Co. v. Seiders*, 29 S. W. 258; 9 Tex. Civ. App. Article 431.

WITNESSES—LEADING QUESTIONS.—*STATE V. WATERS*, 109 N. W. 1013 (IA.). *Held*, that, where on a prosecution for statutory rape, prosecutrix was reticent in giving her testimony, leading questions were proper.

The general rule is that leading questions are not allowed in the direct examination; *U. S. v. Dickinson*, 2 McLean 331; *Greenleaf on Evidence*, §434; *Wigmore on Evidence*, 769; unless the witness is hostile. *Bradshaw v. Combs*, 102 Ill. 428. And leading questions are allowed if the witness is biased, *Stratford v. Sanford*, 9 Conn. 283, or is unwilling, *State v. Benner*, 64 Me. 279, or weak minded, *Armstead v. State*, 22 Tex. App. 59, or surprised the examining attorney with his answers, *St. Clair v. U. S.*, 154 U. S. 150. At the discretion of the trial judge a full disclosure of witness' knowledge may be elicited. *Towns v. Alvord*, 2 Ala. 380. *Brassell v. State*, 91 Ala. 45, is directly in harmony.